

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

FAMOWOOD WOOD FILLER SOLVENT

Page: 1

PRODUCT NAME: FAMOWOOD WOOD FILLER SOLVENT
PRODUCT CODE: 37730000

HMIS CODES: H F R P
2*3 0 H

===== SECTION 1 - MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION =====

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ECLECTIC PRODUCTS, INC.
ADDRESS : 995 SOUTH A STREET
SPRINGFIELD, OR 97477

EMERGENCY PHONE : (800) 535-5053
INFORMATION PHONE : (800) 767-4667

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NAME OF PREPARER : MSDS/Compliance
Dept.

===== SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/SARA III INFORMATION =====

REPORTABLE COMPONENTS	CAS NUMBER	VAPOR PRESSURE	WEIGHT
		mm Hg @ TEMP	PERCENT
ACETONE	67-64-1	181	68 DEG F
ACGIH TLV. TWA=750 ppm (1780 mg/m3); STEL=1000 ppm (2380 mg/m3)			
OSHA PEL. TWA=1000 ppm (2400 mg/m3)			
* METHYL ETHYL KETONE	78-93-3	78	68 DEG F 40
ACGIH TLV: TWA=200 ppm (590 mg/m3); STEL=300 ppm (885 mg/m3)			
OSHA PEL: TWA=200 ppm (590 mg/m3)			
SOLVENT NAPHTHA	64742-89-8	15	100 F
OSHA PEL. TWA=500 ppm (2000 mg/m3)			
OTHER: 150 STEL			

* Indicates toxic chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III and of 40 CFR 372

DOT Classification. Flammable liquid n.o.s. (contains acetone, methyl ethyl ketone), 3, UN 1993.
PGII ERG #128
Limited Quantities (0.3 gallon or less): Consumer Commodity ORM-D

===== SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS =====

BOILING RANGE: 133 DEG F SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O=1): 0.79
VAPOR DENSITY: Heavier than air. MATERIAL VOC: 6.59 lb/gal
EVAPORATION RATE: Slower than ether. SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Appreciable
APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Colorless, mobile liquid. Hydrocarbon odor.

VOC calculations are based on the federal EPA definition of volatile organic compound under the Clean Air Act. State and local air quality authorities may have more stringent regulation.

===== SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA =====

FLASH POINT: 1.4 DEG F METHOD USED: Calculated
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR BY VOLUME- LOWER: 0.9 UPPER: 12.8

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Foam, CO2, Dry Chemical, Water Fog

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T
FAMOWOOD WOOD FILLER SOLVENT

Page: 2

SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Extremely flammable Clear fire area of unprotected personnel and isolate Do not enter confined fire-space without full bunker gear, including a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE! Vapors can cause flash fires Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by ignition sources at locations distant from material handling points. Containers exposed to intense heat from fires should be cooled with water to prevent pressure build-up which could result in container rupture.

===== SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA =====

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, electrical equipment and prevent vapor accumulation.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Strong oxidizing agents and alkaline materials.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OR BYPRODUCTS

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and unidentified Organic compounds.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

===== SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA =====

INHALATION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Breathing high vapor concentrations may be harmful and cause CNS depression and irritation to nose, throat, and respiratory tract. Short term inhalation toxicity is low. Breathing small amounts during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects.

SKIN AND EYE CONTACT HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

SKIN. Liquid is mildly irritating Prolonged or repeated contact can result in defatting and dermatitis. EYES: Moderate irritant Direct contact may cause stinging, tearing, redness, swelling and possible eye injury.

SKIN ABSORPTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

No specific information available.

INGESTION HEALTH RISKS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Swallowing may cause effects such as gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea This material can enter the lungs during swallowing or vomiting and cause lung inflammation and/or damage

HEALTH HAZARDS (ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Irritation as noted above Early to moderate CNS depression may be evidenced by giddiness, dizziness and nausea, in extreme cases, unconsciousness and death. Chronic overexposure may cause kidney, liver or lung damage Reports have associated repeated or prolonged exposure to solvents with permanent brain or nervous system damage.

CARCINOGENICITY: NTP CARCINOGEN: No IARC MONOGRAPHS: No OSHA REGULATED: No

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T
FAMOWOOD WOOD FILLER SOLVENT

Page: 3

Persons with severe skin, liver, kidney or lung problems may aggravate these conditions with repeated exposure

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

EYES Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention. **SKIN** Flush skin with water. If irritation occurs, get medical attention. **INHALATION** Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention. **INGESTION** Do not induce vomiting. Material can be aspirated into lungs, causing chemical pneumonia. Get medical attention immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

===== SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE =====

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Wear proper protective equipment. Eliminate all ignition sources. Handling equipment must be grounded to prevent sparking. Stop spill at source. Recover liquids for reuse. Soak up remaining residue with absorbent and place in non-leaking containers for proper disposal.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

If product becomes a waste material it would be considered a hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep liquid and vapor away from heat, sparks, and flames. Vapors may accumulate and travel to ignition sources distant from handling site. Keep containers closed when not in use. Use with adequate ventilation.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near containers. Static electricity may accumulate and create a fire hazard. Ground fixed equipment. Bond and ground transfer containers and equipment. Work station conditions should be evaluated by management to determine appropriate personal protection.

===== SECTION 8 - CONTROL MEASURES =====

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits, use a NIOSH approved respirator to prevent overexposure. In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 use either an atmosphere-supplying respirator or an air-purifying respirator for organic vapors. Engineering or administrative controls should be implemented to reduce exposure.

VENTILATION

Use explosion-proof ventilation as required to control vapor concentrations below recommended levels.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Rubber or vinyl-coated gloves are recommended.

EYE PROTECTION

Chemical splash goggles and/or full face shield.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT

To prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact, wear impervious clothing. Eyewash fountains and

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T
FAMOWOOD WOOD FILLER SOLVENT

Page: 4

safety showers should be easily accessible and ready for use.

WORK/HYGIENIC PRACTICES

Wash thoroughly after handling, and before eating, drinking, or smoking.

===== SECTION 9 - DISCLAIMER =====

To the best of our knowledge, the information provided herein is accurate, obtained from sources believed to be accurate. Since the conditions and methods of use of our product are beyond our control, we disclaim any and all liability arising out of the improper use of this product or the information provided herewith.